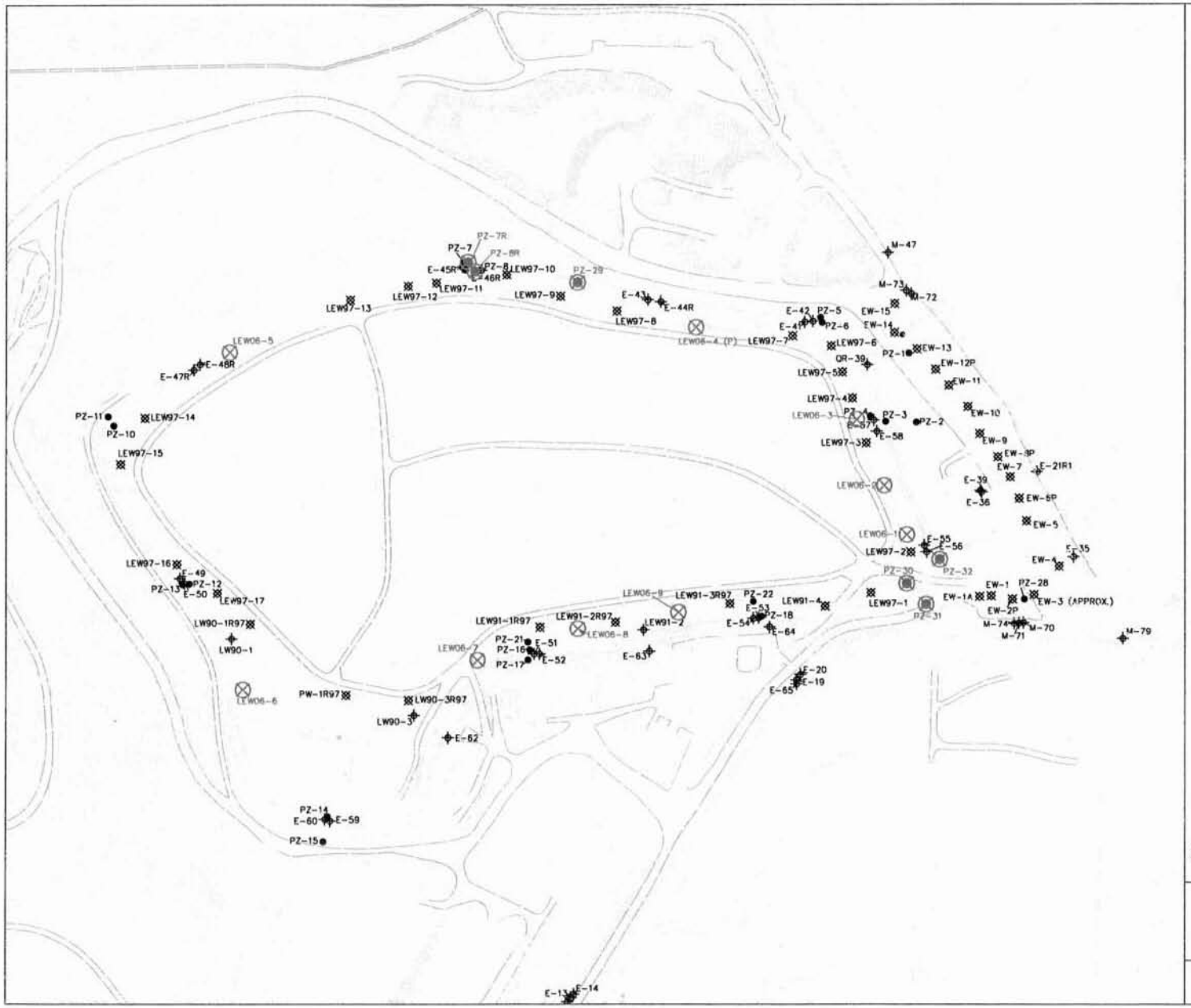
EXHIBIT D



LEGEND

- MONITORING WELL (SURVEYED)
- PIEZOMETER (SURVEYED)
- EXTRACTION WELL (SURVEYED)
- PROPOSED EXTRACTION WELL
- PROPOSED PIEZOMETER

N

GRAPHICAL SCALE (FEET)

0 200 400

SOURCE: Aerial survey by HJW GeoSpatial, Oakland, California, May 2005

Site Plan Showing Proposed Well Locations
West County Landfill, Inc.
West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill
RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

Figure	7/17/06	SES

EXHIBIT E

Dan Skopec
Acting Secretary
Cal/EPA

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Maureen F. Gorsen, Director
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826-3200

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

May 26, 2006

Mr. Bryce Howard
General Manager
Republic Services, Inc.
West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill
P.O. Box 4100
Richmond, California 94804-0100

CONDITIONAL APPROVAL OF WORK PLAN FOR IMPROVING LEACHATE EXTRACTION SYSTEMS, WEST CONTRA COSTA SANITARY LANDFILL, IDENTIFICATION NO. CAD041844002

Dear Mr. Howard:

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Northern California Permitting and Corrective Action Branch has received your May 2, 2006, Work Plan for Improving Leachate Management Facility, Addendum 3, Plan for Improving Leachate Extraction and Conveyance Systems, and your May 19, 2006, e-mail (attached) revisions (combined to be referred as Workplan) for the West Contra Costa Sanitary Landfill (WCCSL) in Richmond, California. The Workplan was submitted pursuant to the DTSC Enforcement Order, Docket HWCA 20061079 (Order), with an effective date of February 7, 2006.

Based on our review of data submitted to date, DTSC is not convinced that the additional wells proposed in the Workplan will meet the mandates in the Order. While the additional wells proposed in the Workplan should allow WCCSL to make significant improvements in leachate collection, more wells may be needed.

Therefore, DTSC approves the Workplan with the following conditions:

1. During discussions with WCCSL staff on May 17, 2006 it agreed that the southwest portion of the Hazardous Waste Management Facility surrounding the Corrective Action Management Unit (CAMU) is not in compliance. At this time, no simple way to bring this area into compliance quickly has yet been identified.

2. WCCSL shall collect all relevant data from this area and propose a plan to bring this area into compliance as quickly as feasible. This proposed plan shall be part of the Compliance Report due on July 7, 2006.

3. WCCSL shall collect the following data:
   a. Potentiometric data from all non-pumping wells weekly,
   b. Pumping volume and rates from each pumping well, and
   c. Immiscible fluid readings from all wells initially, and weekly, from those wells that have consistent immiscible fluid readings.

4. The July Compliance Report shall also include the following:
   a. A hydrogeologic cross-section/fence diagram that illustrates the conditions along the inside of the slurry wall of the HWMF.
   b. A series of hydrogeologic cross-sections across the various sub-areas in the HWMF and E-22R area. These sub-areas will be further defined in a conference call in the first two weeks of June 2006.

5. As additional data and analysis become available, DTSC will further refine the requirements for the September Progress Report described in WCCSL's May 19, 2006 email.

6. All wells shall be constructed and operated in compliance with requirements of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

If you have any questions, please call me at (916) 255-3582.

Sincerely,

Original signed by Raymond Leclerc

Raymond Leclerc, P.E.
Northern California Permitting and Corrective Action Branch

cc: Mr. Robert Hoffman
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EXHIBIT F

CAMU AREA WELLFIELD PLAN,
WEST COUNTY LANDFILL, RICHMOND, CA
OCTOBER 5, 2006

BACKGROUND

The CAMU was constructed in 1999-2000 at the location of a former surface water retention basin at the southwest end of the HWMF. A description of the CAMUs construction, from the bottom up, follows. Please also refer to cross section A-A' (attached).

A gravel filled subdrain collection sump is located in the north central portion of the CAMU. The sump is approximately 15 feet x 15 feet at a base elevation of –3 feet MSL and rises at a 2:1 slope (H:V) to approximately 0 feet MSL. A geocomposite drainage layer covers the bottom area of the retention basin (approximately 0.5 feet MSL) and extends down the side slope of the gravel filled sump and drains into the sump. A geotextile separates the geocomposite drainage layer above the sump from the overlying earthfill and an HDPE riser pipe extends from the base of the sump to the land surface on the north side of the CAMU.

From 2 to 6 feet of compacted earth fill overlie the geocomposite drainage layer, and a 2 foot thick foundation soil layer, a 2 foot thick clay liner and a 60 mil HDPE liner in turn overlie it. The HDPE and clay form a composite liner that extends up the sides of the CAMU. The CAMU is divided into two cells by a low earthen divider berm that has been constructed over the top of the clay/HDPE composite liner.

The former surface water retention basin in which the CAMU was constructed was originally surrounded by a Bay Mud Barrier (BMB) along all sides. The HWMF slurry wall, which was constructed between 1986 and 1998, generally followed the alignment of the BMB along the western and eastern perimeters of the retention basin and was constructed approximately 20 to 30 feet north of the old BMB along the southern perimeter of the basin. The CAMU is bordered on the north by the BMB, on the east and west by the HWMF slurry wall, and on the south by first the HWMF slurry wall and secondly by a former segment on the old BMB. The HWMF slurry wall is tied into the CAMU's clay liner.

Currently, the groundwater level measured at piezometer PZ-14, located on the HWMF side of the slurry wall just south of the CAMU, is 2-3 feet higher than the level at piezometer PZ-15 located south of the CAMU and just outside the HWMF slurry wall. Groundwater from PZ-14 was sampled in August 2006. PZ-15 was sampled in May 2006. The groundwater in both piezometers is free from contamination, indicating that contamination from the HWMF has not reached PZ-14 area.

PROPOSED LEACHATE MANAGEMENT APPROACH IN CAMU AREA

This section summarizes WCL's proposed plan, consisting of the following four (4) elements, for hydraulic control in the CAMU Area of the HWMF:

- CAMU LCRS Upgrade
- Stormwater Management
- Monitoring and Evaluation Program
- Contingency Measures

1. LCRS Upgrade

The CAMU leachate collection and recovery system (LCRS) covers an area of approximately 1.5 acres. The CAMU geo-composite drain layer and sump provide the most effective system for lowering the piezometric level in the CAMU area. The CAMU sump has been pumped dry on several occasions since mid March, but pumping has been intermittent until August 2006 due to issues with the pump saver for the pump at this location.

In order to maximize the amount of fluids removal, WCL has upgraded the pumps and associated control system in the LCRS. In order to improve recovery, WCL has installed a liquid level monitoring and control system in the sump that will allow level activated pumping and protect the pump from burn-out. The pumps, pump saver and controls have also been upgraded. The liquid level monitoring has been achieved by installing a pipe alongside the pump discharge line. A transducer has been installed in the riser, a flow meter on the pump discharge line, and controls to more effectively monitor and control leachate extraction in the sump.

Since this upgrade was implemented, pumping from this area has increased significantly in August and September 2006. In addition to the CAMU Sump, LEW06-06 which has recently been installed as a part of extraction well field upgrades, is expected to be operational by November. This extraction well will help reduce leachate levels on the northwest side of the CAMU and help prevent migration of leachate. However, because the CAMU sump is located approximately 200 feet away from PZ-14, it will take some time for the impacts of dewatering the CAMU sump to be measured at PZ-14. This rate of dewatering is also significantly affected by the low permeability of the clayey fill under the CAMU cell, which slows down the dewatering process.

2. Stormwater Management

The second element is to prevent stormwater from collecting on the CAMU. This will reduce hydraulic pressure on the groundwater allowing for a more correct measurement of groundwater conditions at PZ-14.

During the rainy season, the CAMU will be pumped as necessary to keep empty of accumulated rainwater. WCL is in the process of developing a CAMU Rainwater Managmement Plan for submittal to DTSC, which will allow for more efficient monitoring and processing of the rainwater collected in the active phase of the CAMU. Plan approval will allow the necessary steps to be taken to implement the winterization plan to prevent the collection of rainwater within the CAMU cells.

3. Monitoring And Evaluation Program

Groundwater quality at PZ-14 and PZ-15 will be monitored on a semi-annual basis. Groundwater levels at both of these piezometers will be monitored according to the same program as the other areas of the landfill. In the event it is determined that the composite drain and sump are not providing sufficient dewatering under the CAMU, or constituents of concern are detected in PZ-14, then one of the contingency measures discussed below will be implemented.

4. Contingency Measures

WCL and its consultants are currently evaluating contingency measures that could be considered in the event the proposed leachate management plan is not effective. The contingency measures currently under consideration are:

1. Installation of extraction wells and additional piezometers on the south side of the CAMU;

2. The use of a fresh water injection line along the south side of the CAMU to create an inward gradient and the installation of additional wells and/or wick drains in and around the CAMU to enhance WCL's ability to dewater the formations under the CAMU.

These measures are complex and would require measures to protect buried utilities and the CAMU structure. Should contingency measures become necessary, WCL will perform a feasibility study and determine which measures would best achieve the long term goals at the Site.

EXHIBIT G

the
watershed
project

Community Action for the Richmond Environment
C.A.R.E.

The Watershed Project (TWP) is planning a Community Action for the Richmond Environment (CARE) Program—a comprehensive, interconnected suite of services and programming directed at educating Richmond community members about their local water resources and empowering them to become active watershed stewards.

Program Background

The CARE program will build on our work in Baxter Creek where we helped residents establish Gateway Park and carry out restoration work at the Booker T. Anderson Community Center. It will also build on our work at Richmond's Washington Elementary School, where we have been teaching watershed awareness to 2nd grade classes since 2005.

The program will be based on a model TWP has successfully applied to many different communities over the last ten years. Most recently, we began a Watershed Awareness Program in the Arroyo Viejo watershed in East Oakland, with the objective of engaging community members in stewardship activities that result in behavior changes, watershed health improvements, strengthened community bonds and a sense of community ownership and responsibility toward water and open space resources. After just 1.5 years of work, this project is already seeing significant success. We have seen steady increases in attendance at our community meetings, workshops and other outreach events; we have cultivated a core group of regular volunteers that are beginning to take on leadership roles; and we have established strong partnerships, which will provide support and resources for the formation of a sustainable Arroyo Viejo community watershed group.

TWP is located in Richmond and is eager to see community-based watershed protection and restoration efforts thrive in our own watershed. Moreover, our staff feels a commitment to serve the Richmond community, which confronts enormous environmental challenges—challenges created by not just local industry, but also residential dumping and a lack of funding for open space maintenance. By educating community members about watershed pollution and getting them involved in stewarding their open spaces, we believe we can help provide clean, safe recreation areas for residents, as well as improve water quality in Richmond and the San Francisco Bay.

Program Description

The CARE program will use Baxter Creek and the new Richmond Greenway as focal points and begin with a comprehensive community assessment. The assessment will include identification of key stakeholders and stakeholder interests and will help us understand the needs of the community. This will be a crucial first step in developing a viable and sustainable stewardship program. It will be particularly important for this

project because we will target low-income neighborhoods where watershed and/or environmental stewardship are likely not seen as a top priority.

Other program components will include:

- Establishment of ongoing landscaping, gardening and community cleanup programs at selected sites along the Richmond Greenway and Baxter Creek.
- A community outreach program designed to get residents involved in open-space landscaping, gardening, and cleanup programs, as well as involved in long-term stewardship planning—all of which will offer opportunities to teach community members practical things they can do to reduce urban runoff pollution issues.
- A school outreach program designed to get teachers, students, and families involved in watershed and Bay stewardship. This program will include teacher training workshops focused on watershed education, in-class visits, after-school programming, and field trips to the Greenway and Bay. It will also provide unique, hands-on science learning opportunities for elementary school children.
- Outreach to the business community to promote Best Management Practices to reduce storm water runoff pollution. (Students would play a role in this effort.)
- Capacity building and long-term planning assistance for existing grassroots community groups.

Program Objectives

Our objectives will be to:

- Improve local water quality by educating and motivating students, families, community members and businesses to reduce urban runoff pollution.
- Decrease trash in the target neighborhoods, which will 1) result in less trash entering San Francisco Bay and 2) decrease the filth that residents now confront.
- Improve selected sites along Baxter Creek and the Richmond Greenway, which will 1) improve wildlife habitat and 2) help establish attractive, safe open spaces for children and families.
- Train local teachers to use their watershed as an educational resource.
- Inspire residents to become involved in stewarding local open spaces, which will 1) build community and 2) help deter illegal dumping and other illicit activities in these spaces.
- Help foster the development of a sustainable, long-range watershed stewardship program in Richmond.

EXHIBIT H

Description of Electronic Waste Collection Events:

Republic Services shall hold a two electronic waste ("e-waste") collection events, to be held at the Integrated Resource recovery Facility ("IRRF") located at 101 Pittsburg Avenue in North Richmond, California. The IRRF is operated by West County Resource Recovery, Inc. ("WCRR") an affiliate of West County Landfill, Inc. ("WCL"). The e-waste events will be held in close cooperation and coordination with the West Contra Costa Integrated Waste Management Authority ("JPA") and the Contra Costa Local Enforcement Agency. The IRRF facility manages and transfers source-seperated recyclable materials from throughout the West Contra Costa County area, as well as recyclables from Solano County and Alameda County. The facility's on-site staging areas are suitable for use as an e-waste collection point, which will allow palletized e-waste to be stored and shipped off-site once collected from participants. The IRRF is one block from the Richmond Parkway, a major commercial roadway route which provides for easy consumer access to the events. Under the SEP, WCCR will hold two e-waste collection event days at the IRRF, which would be advertised in concert with the public education and outreach function of the JPA, which serves the West Contra Costa unincorporated area, as well as the cities of Richmond, San Pablo, Hercules, El Cerrito and Pinole. Richmond Sanitary Service ("RSS"), also an affiliate of WCL, will promote the e-waste event through its customer newsletters and bills. RSS serves the JPA areas except for the City of El Cerrito. The JPA will assist in making adequate public outreach to El Cerrito. In addition, the events will be publicized in each of RSS franchise cities, and within the County of Contra Costa though city and county press releases and announcements at public meetings.

Attached are the estimated costs for the two e-waste events.

Estimated Costs

Item	# of People	Cost	Amount	Total
Mobilization		$5,400.00	1.00	$5,400.00
Labor = Site Supervisor (1)	**1**	$40.00	10.00	$400.00
Labor = Technician (20)	**20**	$32.00	8.00	$5,120.00
Labor = Traffic Control (5)	**5**	$28.00	8.00	$1,120.00
Transportation and Disposal		$0.00	0.00	$0.00
Promotion				
Mailing List and Services			5000.00	$5,000.00
Phone Service		$6.00	700	$4,200.00
			Total	**$21,240.00**

Estimated Costs

Item	# of People	Cost	Amount	Total
Mobilization		$5,400.00	1.00	$5,400.00
Labor = Site Supervisor (1)	**1**	$40.00	10.00	$400.00
Labor = Technician (20)	**20**	$32.00	8.00	$5,120.00
Labor = Traffic Control (5)	**5**	$28.00	8.00	$1,120.00
Transportation and Disposal		$0.00	0.00	$0.00
Promotion				
Post Cards			85000.00	$2,870.00
Mailing List and Services			5071.00	$5,071.00
Postage		$0.1352	85000.00	$11,500.00
Phone Service		$6.00	700	$4,200.00
			Total	**$35,681.00**

EXHIBIT I

ATTACHMENT
WEST COUNTY LANDFILL
CORRECTIVE ACTION
COST ESTIMATE

TASK	Consent Order Section	ACTIVITY	Staff		SR. Engineer		Legal		PPS		Management		Toxicologist		DTSC Total	
			Hours	$	Hours	$	Hours	$	Hours	$	Hours	$	Hours	$	Hours	$
		Constructin oversight of medium-term LTS	24	$ 2,952	8	$ 1,096	2	$ 290			2				36	$ 4,338
		Review as-builts for medium-term LTS	16	$ 1,968	16	$ 2,192	2	$ 290		-	2	$ 242			36	$ 4,692
		Review Performance assessment of Medium-term LTS	24	$ 2,952	24	$ 3,288	2	$ 290			2	$ 242			52	$ 6,772
		Review design for Long-term LTS	32	$ 3,936	40	$ 5,480	2	$ 290			2	$ 242			76	$ 9,948
		Review revisions for LTS Closure Plan	24	$ 2,952	8	$ 1,096	2	$ 290		-	2	$ 242			36	$ 4,580
		Review as-builts for Leachate Extractin System (LES)	4	$ 492	16	$ 2,192	2	$ 290		-	2	$ 242			24	$ 3,216
		Review Evaluation of Leachate Extractin System (LES)	24	$ 2,952	40	$ 5,480	2	$ 290		$ -	2	$ 242			68	$ 8,964
		Review Second Generation Improvements to Leachate Extractin System (LES)	24	$ 2,952	32	$ 4,384	2	$ 290			2	$ 242			60	$ 7,868
		Review Plan for Storm Water Management	16	$ 1,968	8	$ 1,096	2	$ 290			2	$ 242			28	$ 3,596
		Review Monthly Status Reports	8	$ 984	8	$ 1,096	2	$ 290			2	$ 242			20	$ 2,612
		Meetings	20	$ 2,460	20	$ 2,740	20	$2,900		$ -	2	$ 242			62	$ 8,342
		General Project Management	12	$ 1,476		$ -				-	2	$ 242			14	$ 1,718
		Hourly rate		$ 123		$ 137		$ 145		$ 98		$ 121		$ 149		
		TOTALS	228	$28,044	220	$30,140	40	$5,800	0	$ -	24	$ 2,904		$ -	512	$ 66,646